

WILL COLONEL COX RUN

A REPORT THAT HE WILL OPPOSE COLONEL LIVINGSTON.

Investigation Shows That He Is Being Pressed By His Friends, But He Does Not Confirm the Rumor.

The report has reached THE CONSTITUTION from several sources, that Colonel Albert Cox may make the race for congress against Colonel L. F. Livingston, the nominee in this district.

Rumors of this kind were heard out of town, and a gentleman who came to the city from Rockdale county yesterday, said that it was talked about that neighbor. Another rumor came through a friend at Rome, whether it seems to have come from Atlanta.

The rumor appeared to have spread so far that the color of probability was given to it, and THE CONSTITUTION went to headquarters to investigate the matter.

Colonel Cox was seen in his office and asked whether there was anything in it. He admitted that he had been approached on the subject, but said he had repeatedly up to this time, said he was not a candidate. He deprecated any publication of the matter, as he said there was nothing new to publish, and he did not know that there would be any publication, but he did not absolutely deny the possibility of his making the race, though he left the impression that it was improbable, if not impossible. Said a friend of Colonel Cox:

"If Livingston makes the democratic party first and after that the alliance, I would see no reason for personal opposition to him as an individual merely. Of course, the caucus would kill the subversary bill."

HOW THE RUMOR STARTED.

The rumor doubtless arose from Colonel Cox's well-known opposition to the subversary bill, as expressed in recent speeches.

He delivered two speeches in August which placed him clearly in opposition to the subversary scheme and any agitation that arrayed class against class.

He owns a plantation in Morgan county, and was invited by the Panama Guards, of Panama, in that county, to address them at their barbecue on the 7th of August. He went and delivered a speech, which was a tribute to the confederate soldier in war and peace. He especially referred to the victories of peace, which have been won in the twenty-five years since the war, through the heroic efforts of old soldiers in the development of agriculture and other important resources of the country.

Thereupon he urged the importance of absolute internal quiet and rest as a condition precedent to healthy and rapid development. That closed the first speech.

The second speech, made at the colt show in Madison on the 25th of August, he began at the point where he ended the Panama speech, by deprecating the idea of alliance leaders as tending to create dissension among brethren. In that speech, also, he took up the subversary plan and criticized it as undemocratic. The democratic party he argued, was opposed to centralization, and in favor of simplicity in government. The subversary plan on the contrary, he contended, was a more pronounced type of centralization than anything the republicans had proposed.

This speech, made in the presence of all men, naturally created a sensation, and no doubt the rumors about Colonel Cox as a congressional possibility grew out of the talk occasioned by what he said.

COLONEL LIVINGSTON TALKS.

He Denies Some Rumors—Hasn't Thought of the Speakership.

"I haven't the slightest idea where such a thing could have originated, and there isn't the slightest ground for any such rumors."

That was Colonel L. F. Livingston's reply when his attention was called to the rumor that he had an eye on the speakership of the national house of representatives.

"I didn't see that rumor until tonight, when my attention was called to it. There is absolutely nothing in it. The idea of being a candidate never entered my head."

Colonel Livingston was decidedly emphatic in his utterances.

When asked the question which, it is understood, is being asked alliance candidates for congress in all the districts, namely: "Will you abide by the decisions of the democratic caucus in Washington?" Colonel Livingston said:

"Why, of course, I will. I am a democrat."

He said that he was preparing for the next issue of THE SOUTHERN ALLIANCE Farmer an editorial on that line, which would show that all the alliance candidates for congress were democrats, tried and true, and could be counted upon to act as such at all times.

FULTON COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

The Work of the Coming Campaign to Begin.

Fulton county democrats have a merry outlook ahead of them.

The coming campaign promises to be very lively, so far as local matters are concerned.

The candidates for the various county offices are looking up serenely all over the county, and the probabilities are that there will be lively times in Fulton before the campaign is over.

The following call has been issued by the democratic executive committee:

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the democratic executive committee of Fulton county at the courthouse Wednesday, September 10th, at 12 m. For the purpose of fixing the date for the primary to nominate county officers, and to transact any other business as may come before the committee.

LEWIS W. THOMAS, Secretary. Chairman.

So soon as this meeting is over, the skirmish lines will become regular lines of battle, and there will be no rest for the candidate until the storm is over.

A MODEL PRIMARY.

Satisfaction in Macon Over the Result of the Primary.

MACON, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—There have been some very unfair primary elections in Bibb county, and frequently the best candidate has been defeated by "repeating" and other illegal votes. The nomination of members for the Georgia legislature which occurred here on Tuesday is pronounced to have been the fairest and best conducted primary election ever held in Bibb county, from the fact that the democratic executive committee prescribed certain rules that made "repeating" almost impossible, or at least checked the practice to a very great extent. The results of Tuesday's election were so satisfactory the executive committee met today and adopted the same rules for future primary elections.

Colonel H. G. Wright From Effingham.

GUXTON, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—The primary to nominate a candidate to represent Effingham in the next legislature came off yesterday. Colonel H. G. Wright, who was run as the alliance candidate, had no opposition. The election was held at Springfield today to consolidate the vote, but a quorum not being present, they adjourned to Tuesday next. The vote was light, numbering about 170.

The City Election in Easton.

EATON, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—The following ticket was elected here in the city election, viz.: Mayor, I. H. Adams, Jr.; aldermen, W. B. Wingfield, G. W. Adams, E. W. Nelson, E. B. Ezell, D. G. Nisbet and W. H. Hearn; marshal, Phil Sanford.

Mayor Charles D. Leonard refused re-election, having held the position for the past three or four years, during which time he has made Easton a good office.

INDIFFERENT TO HIS FATE.

A Negro Put on Trial and Sentenced to Death.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—A speedy and conclusive trial was that of Ed Morrison, the negro who killed young Henry Hunter, in Madison county, a few weeks since. Eighteen minutes, argument for the defense, sixteen for the prosecution, twenty for the judge's charge, twenty for the jury, and then the verdict.

One hour and fourteen minutes after the evidence closed the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

It was one of the quickest trials on record, and yet gave perfect satisfaction. The judge sentenced him to be hung on October 17th. If the negro could have been caught just after the murder, it goes without saying that he would have been lynched, and, indeed, a great many expected that such a course would be pursued after he was brought back to Madison county. Such fears were groundless, and the trial was allowed to take its course, and at this time there was not much of the law's delay. His case was handled by Colonel R. H. Kinnebrew, of Danielsville, while Judge A. Mitchell, of Athens, led the prosecution. The evidence showed that it was willful murder, and that nothing save the negro's life could atone the crime, so he will swing. He takes things coolly and seems indifferent to his fate.

HE GOES HOME.

Lawyer Hall Gives Bond, and Goes Back to Eastman.

MACON, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—Colonel Luther A. Hall, who has been serving a term of five months in the Chatham county jail for contempt of the federal court, was released today. He was released on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed in the federal court during his trial for contempt. He was released on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed in the federal court during his trial for contempt. He was released on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed in the federal court during his trial for contempt.

It is the general opinion and sentiment in Macon that Hall has been punished enough and that he will never be convicted on the present charge. Another complaint for contempt has been filed against him by reason of his having written certain letters to parties in Eastman in regard to the disputed lands. It is not believed that this latest charge will stand either; in fact it is thought the court will refuse to allow a suit on the latter point.

SAVANNAH'S PROSPERITY.

The Business of the Past Year Unprecedented in the City's History.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—The Savannah Morning News will issue its annual trade edition tomorrow. In its summary of Savannah's commerce for the year ended August 31st, it shows that the business of the city was unprecedented in her history. Her total receipts of cotton reached 956,517 bales, an increase over the previous year of 128,000 bales, making her the second cotton port of America. A computation of values of the year's trade shows a total of \$133,800,000, an increase of \$25,400,000 over the previous year. The value of the naval stores receipts was double that of the previous year, and her increase in foreign exports over the year before is \$12,000,000, while the increase in total tonnage entering to port was 200,000 tons. Her increase in population in the last decade was 41 per cent. Pretty much all was acquired in the past two or three years. The increase in jobbery trade was simply wonderful. Her merchants are exceedingly prosperous. There is a very large number of new buildings in course of construction. The outlook for this year is very favorable, even better than this year last.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGE.

By a Fire Which a Cigarette Fool Started.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—The second disastrous fire within two weeks occurred here this evening, destroying all the warehouses, stables and almost the entire stock of chairs on hand of the Austell chair factory. Loss \$10,000. No insurance. The fire originated by one of the painter's carelessness, lighting a cigarette and dropping the match in the benzine.

CEDARTOWN'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Professor Harris Has Everything Arranged in Perfect Shape.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—The public schools here opened Monday morning with 212 pupils. This number has been increased to 230, and the prospects are that the school will soon reach 300. The school is well equipped, and the teachers are well paid. Professor Harris is superintendent. Professor H. L. Sewell is principal of the high school, and Misses Pettit, Butler and Lela Wood have charge of the grammar and primary departments, with Mrs. H. L. Sewell supervising. The ability of the teachers and the enthusiastic support of the patrons of this school indicate that it is destined to be one of the finest public schools in northwest Georgia.

SUCH A KILLING OF SNAKES.

The Invasion of a Rattlesnake Den in Thomas County.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—Quite a lively rattlesnake den was discovered and exterminated on Mrs. Jane Parramore's plantation, six miles from the city, one day this week. The parent snake was killed, and the young ones were taken out and measured, and found to be nearly six feet long, and carried fourteen rattles, and the usual button was found. When the den was fully explored, sixteen young ones, measuring 20 inches in length, and having a button and a rattle each, were found. All were killed. Seventeen "diamond backs" in all were taken from the den, and the den was found to be a very dangerous place, but truth is always stranger than fiction.

The Opening of Sparta's Public School.

SPARTA, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—The public school has opened handsomely. Nearly 100 pupils are enrolled, and the prospects are very bright. The school is well equipped, and the teachers are well paid.

Notes from Thomaston.

THOMASTON, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—Mr. T. M. Matthews and bride returned last night from an extended tour through Canada and the New England states.

Work on the Macon and Birmingham road is nearly completed through the town, and we expect soon to hear the whistle blow.

The city is growing lively. There are no vacant houses, and a growing demand for more private and business houses.

Crops in this section are good, and cotton is coming in rapidly.

Labor Becoming Scarce.

ALBANY, Ga., September 4.—Labor is becoming scarce and unreliable in this section. The rapidly opening bolls of the staple cause a great demand for cotton-pickers. The town is scouring for idle hands and frequently a dozen or more great wagons can be seen early Monday mornings filled with laborers on route from the city to the cotton fields.

Another Victim of the Gin.

ALBANY, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—Dr. T. J. L. Patisso, a promising planter of Lee county, living at Adams station, had his arm caught in a gin today, and terribly lacerated. He was brought to Albany and his hand had to be amputated.

SHOT AND KILLED.

ROME FURNISHES A FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.

Two Business Partners, James E. Cottrhan and Joseph Weber, Disagree, and a Resort Is Had to Pistols.

ROME, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—James E. Cottrhan shot and killed Joseph Weber at 3 o'clock today.

Cottrhan shot four shots into the body of Weber with a number thirty-eight calibre pistol, instantly killing him.

THE PRINCIPALS IN THE CASE.

James E. Cottrhan is a member of one of the most prominent families of Rome, being a young man twenty-four years of age.

He is a married man, and has a bright, pretty wife and a young baby.

Joseph Weber is a German, formerly residing in Atlanta. He moved to Rome six years ago, and has been carrying on the business of tailoring since he came here.

THE CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

In May last, Cottrhan bought an interest in the tailoring business with Weber and business prospered. For the past several days there have been financial complications between the partners. Cottrhan managed the books. Weber was not satisfied with the way they were run, so they decided to dissolve partnership. Weber had Mr. Moore, of Prichard's bank, to examine the firm's books last night, and Moore stated to your reporter that he could not say whether they were right or wrong. This morning Weber had H. M. Wright, an attorney, to examine the books.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The coroner's jury consisted of John J. Seay, foreman; W. S. Richards, J. R. Craton, J. H. Lumpkin, John T. Ware, E. Z. Taylor, A. S. Harold, A. J. Alley, Samuel Funkhouser, John C. Child, William Adkins and J. R. Treadaway.

The testimony before them was as follows: The first witness, Ed Orstein, said the men had been disputing about books some time today. Cottrhan said he had to have a settlement just after dinner. Cottrhan says, "All right, get a responsible man to examine the books." Weber said, "Shut the doors and we will settle this d—n quick." Weber walked to the front door, and shut it. Cottrhan said, "Don't be in a hurry, I will get a man to straighten the books." Weber advanced toward Cottrhan. Cottrhan pulled out a pistol and told Weber to stop. Cottrhan said, "I will be the first shot, then the second, third and fourth. Weber's little girl and boy were in the store."

John Roser, an eye-witness, said that Weber and Cottrhan had been quarrelling two or three weeks about the books. He saw the tragedy. Cottrhan said, "Get a bookkeeper and go through the books." Weber shut the front door, and Cottrhan went to the back door and behind his back. Weber returned from the front door. Cottrhan presented the pistol. Weber said, "Don't shoot me." Cottrhan fired four shots.

Johnny Negrien, also an eye-witness, stated that Cottrhan and Weber had been quarrelling two or three weeks about the books. He saw the tragedy. Cottrhan said, "Get a bookkeeper and go through the books." Weber shut the front door, and Cottrhan went to the back door and behind his back. Weber returned from the front door. Cottrhan presented the pistol. Weber said, "Don't shoot me." Cottrhan fired four shots.

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A PRIZE FOR A NAME.

The Young Ladies Called on to Name a Hotel.

CORDELE, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—The directors of the new hotel of this place, have offered one year's subscription either to the Cordellean or to a Cordellean hotel to the young lady who will give the best name for the new \$50,000 hotel in Cordelle, which is nearing completion.

Every young lady is entitled to give two names, which they are requested to write on a postal card and send to the editor of THE CORDELEAN, Cordelle, Ga., together with the name of the hotel. These will be published in the Cordellean each week, and on the 8th of September, from all of the names, one will be selected, which will take the prize, and the lucky young lady will receive one of these splendid papers as a premium for her sagacity.

THROWN INTO A WELL.

The Murderous Deed of a Seven-Year-Old Boy.

MILNER, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—About 4 o'clock yesterday evening a report was received that a seven-year-old boy, named L. C. Holmes, had been thrown into a well and drowned on L. C. Holmes's farm, about one mile from town. The coroner was at once notified, and at 8 o'clock a. m., a jury was summoned when the rumor was substantiated, and in a few minutes after hearing the evidence the following verdict was rendered:

The jury do hereby find and swear to inquire into the death of Charles Walton Noble, now lying dead before us, that he came to his death by the hands of his own brother, L. C. Holmes, colored, a boy about seven years old.

ONE THOUSAND BALES.

The Record of Marshallville for the Present Year.

MARSHALLVILLE, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—One thousand bales of cotton picked and marketed by September 1st, and that, too, the third year in succession. The village of 800 inhabitants, speaks volumes for the agricultural possibilities of the country. Every bale was sold here. Resident and foreign buyers pay right to the little steamer prices equaling the larger cities. In fact, the buying is mostly for Liverpool shipment. The harvesting and preparing this staple for market "runs loose" large amounts of money, which quickens every artery of commerce. This is the golden season for the country merchant.

CUTTING OFF THE COTTON.

The Rains and the Boll Worms Doing Great Damage.

GRIFFIN, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—THE CONSTITUTION is informed of three disastrous appearances in the cotton in this section, which tend to lessen the crop considerably, it is feared.

They are the recent rains, which have caused rust and boll worms both to make their appearance.

Some prominent farmers in the city today consider their crop cut off, by the three disasters, fully one-third. This may be too much, but it is certain the crop is damaged considerably.

Burford's First Sale.

BURFORD, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—The first sale of the season was sold here today by James Hansford, of Forsyth county. It was wrapped in cotton bagging. It was classed middling, and brought 10 cents per pound. W. T. Smith was the purchaser.

A New Depot for Albany.

ALBANY, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—For a month or two work has been progressing on the great lot of the Central railroad on Washington street. A large number of hands, under the contractor, have been busy at digging, grading and leveling. The lot contains some ten or twelve acres, and an immense amount of dirt has been taken therefrom and placed upon the lot. The contractor is working very hard, and it is expected that the new depot will be ready for occupancy shortly after the new freight and passenger depots.

The Navigation of the Flint.

ALBANY, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—The navigation of the Flint river between Albany and Bainbridge by the little steamer Montezuma appears successful. The boat is undergoing some needed improvements, cabins being added on the upper deck for the convenience of passengers.

ALL FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Kidney Cure. No fits after today's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$4 bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 531 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COLUMBUS NEWS NOTES.

Yesterday's Happenings in the Lowell of the South.

COLUMBUS, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—The Columbus Guards are here for the first time a week for the Piedmont and Chattahoochee valley expositions.

Cotton is coming up the river in quantities. The steamer Ellis, on her regular trip, brought over 200 bales, and the Naiad yesterday brought 285 bales.

Miss Pitts, of Owshee, Ala., is in the city visiting Mrs. W. Goodall.

Misses Sallie and Ella Marshall, of Talbot county, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Woodall, on Rose Hill.

Mrs. Louise Holmes has returned to her home at Vernon, after a pleasant summer spent at Cusseta, Ala.

Mrs. C. T. Goode left today for Spartanburg, S. C., where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. A. Law.

Rev. B. W. Bussey, pastor of Callesum Place Baptist church, New Orleans, is in the city. Mr. Bussey formerly lived in Columbus, and has a large number of friends here who are delighted at seeing him again.

Rose Hill wants to come into the city unconditionally under the new charter. Last night the Hill club held a rousing meeting in the interest of this matter, Mr. C. E. Caverly presiding, and Mr. J. J. Jones, Jr., acting as secretary. The matter was favored in speeches by Colonel E. D. Penabody and Colonel H. H. and T. J. Chappell, K. B. Gunby and H. R. Goethals. It was decided to send no petition to council at present.

THE LITTLE RED STEER.

Which Covered Twenty-Two Miles in Four Hours.

ALBANY, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—A little red ox, hitched to a cart, came trudging into town the other day. The vehicle towed away about the little ox, and perched therein was a large mulatto man whose pleasant face with its high cheekbones and mustache gave him the appearance of a Malay. Around the forehead of the little animal was attached a pair of reins. It came in at a mumble pace, was loaded at \$12,000 per mile. The total amount of bonds is \$1,284,000. There is an equal amount of stock. Alexander Brown and Sons own about one-third of the bonds and three-fourths of the stock. A good many of the bonds are owned in Macon.

The road owes no floating debt. In fact, it owes nothing but the coupons on the bonds. The road is in excellent condition, and the Corvinton and Macon is considered a first class line. Colonel John E. Jones became president of the Corvinton and Macon in May, 1889. Since his incumbency of the office he has spent \$250,000 in improvements, etc., from the earnings of the road. Under his management the road has done well.

President Jones and the directors will now retire and give place to Receiver Key. All other officials and working force will remain in their respective positions. The business of the road is constantly increasing.

President Jones knows nothing positively of the truth of the report that the Richmond Terminal has purchased the Corvinton and Macon. No such information has been conveyed officially to him.

In the light of the receivership it is presumed that if the road is not already sold, it will be sold very soon. Whoever buys it will obtain a first-class line. It is well built and in an improved condition, and runs through a fine country. With through connections at Athens the Corvinton and Macon will be one of the best paying pieces of railroad property in the state.

COLUMBIA HAS ENTERED.

Seven Counties Already on the List—Georgia Day.

MACON, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—President W. J. Northen, Treasurer B. J. Powell, Dr. H. H. Cary and Secretary Jemison, of the Georgia Agricultural Society, have been in conference today organizing the attractions of the State fair programme.

Wednesday, October 22d, the first day of the fair, will be known as "Georgia day." All the members-elect of the Georgia legislature will be invited to be present. The candidates for president of the senate and speaker of the house will also be invited to be present and deliver short addresses.

Thursday is national day when the congressmen are invited to be present.

Friday is children's day.

Saturday is children's day.

Monday is education day.

Tuesday is alliance day. Tillman, of South Carolina, will be expected to be present.

Wednesday is Macon day.

On Thursday there will be a variety of attractions.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Columbia county has entered for the best county display of the state fair at Macon.

Seven counties have already entered and there is promise of several more. The counties already entered are Columbia, Clarke, Talbot, Wilcox, Sumter, Hancock, Pierce.

President Northen is doing great work for the State fair.

Gospel.

MACON, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—The receipts at the ticket office of the union depot during August were over \$35,000.

Yesterday Monday the Central railroad will sell eight-day tickets from Macon to St. Augustine for \$6 for the round trip.

Major A. O. Bacon Leaves Tonight for the City of Mexico.

Major A. O. Bacon leaves tonight for the City of Mexico, in company with Captain W. C. Bacon, formerly president of the Central railroad, and Mr. J. J. Jones, president of the National. Major Bacon goes on a pleasure and recreation trip, and will visit the City of Mexico, Monterey, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Leon, Chihuahua and other points of interest in Mexico. He will be absent several weeks.

The marble bust of the late Sidney Lamer has arrived from the north, together with the marble pedestal. The bust will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in October.

Literature, contains the interesting story "Mine," by Harry Stillwell Edwards. On one of the pages is a life-size likeness of the talented writer.

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up the stomach, cleanses the system, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, cleans the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. HUFF.

COLUMBIA, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—The remains of Mr. W. H. Huff, who died in New York, reached the city last night, and the funeral took place from the residence of Mr. William Beach this morning and was largely attended.

Defended by a Friend.

GREENE COUNTY, Ga., September 1.—Editor THE CONSTITUTION: The account of the suicide of Rev. W. A. Overton, Union Point, at recently published in your paper, is calculated to do injury to the memory of a high-toned, Christian gentleman. The inference that there ever was anything improper in the conduct of Mr. Overton is totally unfounded. I therefore beg that you will publish the following true statement of the causes leading to his untimely death:

Mr. Overton had been sick for more than a month, as the result of overtaxation in carrying on protracted services at his different churches. About three weeks ago he fell from a hammock, his head first striking the floor. He lay unconscious for some minutes, and his daughter, who rushed to his assistance, thought him dead. He never recovered from this fall. He was in bed the day before the terrible tragedy, suffering with nervousness and a brain affection. In the afternoon his mind weakened, and by night he was completely deranged. All his relatives and friends regard his suicide as the result of this mental derangement.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA—Delicious—made instantly.

A RECEIVER NAMED

TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE MACON AND COVINGTON ROAD.

Which Had Defaulted in the Payment of Its September Interest—The Causes Leading to This Result.

MACON, Ga., September 4.—[Special.]—The Covington and Macon railroad has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

Yesterday, Messrs. Alexander & Green, of New York, and B. H. Hill, of Atlanta, as attorneys for the Mercantile Trust Company, of New York, presented a petition to Judge Richard Clark, of Atlanta, in the absence of Judge Miller from Macon, against the Covington and Macon road, asking that an injunction be granted and a receiver appointed for the road.

Judge Clark appointed Major John C. Key, of Macon, as receiver. He is the vice president of the road. A temporary injunction was also granted and the hearing set for September 13th before Judge Clark at Macon. The papers in the case were filed today with the clerk of Bibb superior court. Honor N. E. Harris is the attorney of the road.

The plaintiff, the Mercantile Trust Company, is trustee for the bondholders and brings action because the road failed to pay the coupons of the bonds which fell due September 1st, instant. The amount was about \$35,000, which represents six months' interest at 6 per cent. This is the first payment ever defaulted. The receipts of the road have always easily paid the running expenses, but were not sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. For some time Colonel E. C. Maheen advanced the money to pay the coupons, and after arrangements formed with Alexander Brown & Sons, of Baltimore, they have been advancing the money to pay the coupons. This firm refused to advance any more money for the purpose, and the payment of \$35,000 was accordingly defaulted.

The road is 107 miles long, with about fifteen miles of sidings, and was bonded at \$12,000 per mile. The total amount of bonds is \$1,284,000. There is an equal amount of stock. Alexander Brown and Sons own about one-third of the bonds and three-fourths of the stock. A good many of the bonds are owned in Macon.

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ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 5, 1890.

Stand By the Party!

THE CONSTITUTION views with regret the tendency being manifested to depart from the path of democratic organization in certain sections.

Let us look at the matter coolly and dispassionately, as democrats, with one cause, one object and one result in ultimate view, whatever may be the temporary division on side issues.

The democracy of Georgia has learned by the bitter lesson of experience that the integrity of the party is its only assured bulwark against republican encroachment. It is the safety valve that protects us against the hidden evils of republicanism which are held under the surface in an ever effervescent state, ready to burst upon us in all the turbulent activity that characterized the era of republican rule in Georgia.

That safety valve cannot now be lifted without untold danger! For twenty years the democracy of the state has rested easy with abiding faith in its strength and unmeasured confidence in its power to hold back any threat against the integrity of the party.

Democrats have divided among themselves, but, like patriots, they have buried their differences in the counsel which rallied them to a common cause. When the party has acted the strong arm of organization has been thrown around its decrees, and in overwhelming triumph they have been carried to victory against all opposition. Like one man the party has moved; its solid phalanxes have presented an unbroken front and their mighty tread has been to the steady music of regularity.

After every campaign these gallant soldiers have turned from the field with stout hearts and steady nerve, ready to step to the sound for their next summons. And when called, their mobilization has been the wonder of the country. For the unity of their movement and the consequent result of unbroken organization, they have been rewarded by the blessings of democratic rule at home and by representation by democrats in the councils of the nation.

Only those who know what it was to have been under republican and carpet-bag domination, can realize the true comfort of democratic administration.

The evil of disruption should not be encouraged. It may be like the waters of the Mississippi which, trickling through a break in the levee, not large enough to hold a sack of sand, will, if unchecked, rush in torrents to the valley and overwhelm everything with which it comes in contact.

When democrats go before democracy to submit their claims, the result should be final, if it is brought about by any degree of fairness or justice. Of this the party itself must be the judge, and it has its own organization to settle disputes.

Democrats, beware! Don't open the Pandora box of disorganization; don't cut the levee, in the belief that the flow can be checked when it becomes alarming; don't invite danger and hope to defy it successfully; don't forget the lesson of the past nor overlook the hope of the future.

Remember, the safest plan is to stand by the party!

Only in this can all be well!

The Centennial of Cotton Spinning.

Six months ago THE CONSTITUTION, commenting on a letter printed in these columns from the late Colonel Z. A. Rice, suggested that the centennial of cotton manufacturing in this country be celebrated in Atlanta during the Piedmont exposition.

There has been no response to the suggestion, so far as we know, but it is one that might be profitably utilized by the managers of the exposition to add to the general interest of a fair that promises to be the most successful as well as the most interesting exhibition ever held in the south.

We observe that the town of Pawtucket, in Rhode Island, is making arrangements to celebrate the centennial of cotton spinning. The celebration is to begin on the 30th of September and continue one week; but Samuel Slater, who began the business, set his machinery in motion on the 20th of December, 1790, so that any celebration of the event that might be arranged for during the Piedmont exposition would not only be nearer the centennial date, but would be far more appropriate.

Pawtucket, for instance, has only a few cotton factories to show as the result of Mr. Slater's ingenuity, and even these will have to be moved nearer to the cotton fields or be closed up. The south, on the other hand, has a crop of more than 7,000,000 bales, which, with the manipulation of the seed, heretofore a waste product, will bring \$500,000,000. We mention these things to show that the south has a much greater interest in celebrating the centennial of cotton spinning in America than either Pawtucket or New England.

It is a matter that touches us, as the phrase goes, where we live; it is an event that is most intimately connected with the progress and prosperity of the south in every direction. Under these circumstances, we

renew the suggestion that the managers of the Piedmont exposition might very profitably and very profitably add to its already varied and extensive programme a centennial celebration of cotton spinning in America. It is an event that would excite widespread interest in all parts of the country, and would attract the attention of the cotton spinners at the north, who already have their eyes turned in this direction.

Such a celebration could be made very interesting. Some of the relics of Mr. Slater's machinery could be obtained from the government, and it would be an easy matter to get one of the original models of Eli Whitney's cotton gin. Manufacturers in all parts of the country would gladly send samples of their goods, and the celebration, while it would be subordinate to the general aims and purposes of the exposition, would not only be interesting, but highly significant.

Leaders Out of Office.

When great problems demand a solution the people never lack advisers.

The advice given by these patriots is sometimes full of wisdom, and then, again, it is just the reverse.

One thing it is safe to take for granted. When a man pushes his way to the front, and attempts to make himself a leader, he either seeks an office, or is willing to accept one. This is the rock upon which so many leaders split. With rare exceptions a leader in office is hampered. He is suspected and misjudged, even when he is as true as the needle is to the pole.

Every upward step on the official ladder causes him to lose influence. No man can advocate a great reform, and then accept a position of honor and profit, without being in a large measure shorn of his power.

The farmers, the Knights of Labor, the prohibitionists and the masses generally distrust a leader who is anxious to get an office and keep it. In a short time our great reformers become party hacks, and their honest opinions are regarded as the cheap clapnet of demagogues.

There is room in this country for leaders who will not accept office. It is a mistake to send our deepest thinkers to congress, and it is a bigger mistake to bind them with the red tape of an office requiring purely executive ability.

The careers of two entirely different men, north and south, are shining examples of what can be accomplished by great commoners who are satisfied to do their work as private citizens.

Wendell Phillips moulded the northern conscience, directed public opinion and did more to abolish slavery than all the northern statesmen and armies combined. He was narrow, bitter and unjust, but he was sincere. People say that he could not be bribed, influenced or tempted to hold office, and they made him their idol. For a generation this man's tongue was the scorpion lash that stung presidents, cabinets, congresses and journalists into blind obedience to his dictation. But the acceptance of a single office would have reduced this powerful reformer to the dead level of the common herd of politicians.

We have had in the south during recent years a leader who, unlike Wendell Phillips, was a veritable apostle of sweetness and light. The New Englander was great in the work of destruction; the southern orator and philanthropist was greater in the work of building up. Our champion resembled Phillips in one thing—he would not seek, but declined office. With him it was a labor of love to serve his people, and when he looked into their smiling eyes and saw peace and plenty sitting at their firesides, he felt that he was sufficiently rewarded. He was untimely cut down in the prime of his manhood, but the lessons of his life and his wise counsel will live in our literature, legislation, politics and civilization. But this single-hearted man of the people held himself aloof from the entanglements of office, and went to his grave the best loved man in all the land.

Where are the successors of these great leaders? We have able and good men in office, but their voices are drowned in the discord around them. There is no great commoner, standing above the crowd, and working for the good of all, without fear or favor, or the hope of reward. Politicians and statesmen we have in abundance, and there will always be competent men to run the official machine. But we need leaders—sun-crowned men with their heads above the mists and fogs of sordid levels—strong, clear-eyed men who will stand a demagogue, scorn personal advantage and delight in devoting their heads and hearts to the service of their fellow men.

When such leaders come they will rule the republic through other men, and leave behind them immortal names and works. They cannot come too soon, nor stay with us too long.

The Farmers Take a Hand.

The farmers of Florida, with a sharp eye to their interests, propose to play a prominent part in the Semi-Tropical exposition, which will be held in that state next winter. In December the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union meets there, and the state alliance [the directory of the Sub-Tropical exposition are working together for their united interests.

The great work of the alliance is to have at this exposition a farmers' exhibit, which will surpass anything ever attempted in that line. A thorough canvass of the state will be made, and an interest in the work awakened among the farmers. They will combine all their energies to the making of a grand agricultural display at the exposition, and the farming interests of Florida will be prominently placed before the country.

It strikes us that this movement among the farmers is a good one. At the annual exhibitions which are held in the south the farmers have too little representation. Many counties show a lack of interest in making exhibits, and some that could make a good showing are not represented at all.

It is so in Georgia, and we commend this action of the Florida State Alliance to the thoughtful consideration of the farmers of the state. By united action they could do much for Georgia at the next Piedmont exposition, and all the expositions and fairs which may be held this year and in years to come. The wonderful resources of agricultural Georgia have never been fully advertised at our fairs and expositions. Many prosperous districts have pressed boldly to the front, but others have stood timidly in the background. The alliances can take this matter in hand, and do a great work for

the state. A general interest is noticeable everywhere in state and county fairs, and this should be sustained and encouraged until every county in Georgia is represented. In our agricultural exhibits.

What a great showing the farmers of Georgia could make at our expositions if they would come solidly to the front!

The Truth Told in Boston.

A short time ago The Boston Watchman, a religious weekly, compared the southern whites to devils, charged them with murdering innocent negroes, and then went on to talk about "unwashed blood."

The Boston Globe contains an article from J. A. Scarborough, who ought to cause The Watchman to moderate its tone. Mr. Scarborough describes the situation at Guyton, in this state. He says that the negro laborers on the surrounding turpentine farms, work perhaps four days in the week, and loaf, gamble and revel three days. Nearly every negro carries a pistol or a razor. When an arrest is made the police are threatened. The whites and the proprietors of the neighboring turpentine distilleries are always dreading a riot.

If white men sometimes kill negroes, it should not be forgotten that negroes kill white men and commit other outrages. The writer in The Globe says:

Not long since, Mr. Malsby, of Emanuel county, was waylaid and killed by a negro because he had discharged the murderer from his employ. Mr. Dutton, of Bullock county, was also killed by a negro because he ordered him off the place. A little child was outraged on the way to school by a burly negro. Two ladies were recently assaulted and nearly killed in the shape of a negro. Another negro beat a gentleman's brains out with an ax while the latter was asleep in his camp on the way to market.

More negroes are killed and wounded by negroes than by whites. Dr. Moony, of Bryan county, says that not less than five negroes were shot by negroes in about two months, within a short distance of the construction of the Savannah and Western railroad. It is so common for negroes to kill, cut and shoot each other that the people are almost lulled to sleep. Every day and hour the laws are violated by scores of negroes, and if the authorities were to try to enforce the laws fully, the watchmen would have more blood to grieve over, but most of it would be Anglo-Saxon blood.

These facts relate to a small area in a single state. A collection of similar outrages from all over the south would undoubtedly make an alarming exhibit. And yet all this is being treated as a matter of course. It is a matter of course to show that the negroes are being treated in the south than they are in the north. The southern whites are patient and forbearing. They are freely spending their hard earnings to educate the negroes, with the hope of making them better citizens. Even under the most unfavorable conditions they have never lost faith in the regenerative power of our civilization. And when matters were at their worst, they have found comfort in the fact that our percentage of crime since the war is lower than it is in cultured Massachusetts.

The Tin Colonel Goes to War Again.

We find the following interesting paragraph in an editorial in The New York Mail and Express, a paper that is edited by the Tin Colonel, whose father-in-law has made him notorious. The paragraph is about the recent election in Arkansas:

This last display of the lawlessness and diabolism of democratic politics in Arkansas, was not needed to show the country that the rebellion against the constitution still continues in all its viciousness in the southeast. The scenes of last year's election, first, to lynch the house to promptly perform its too long deferred duty to expel Breckinridge, and to deepen the earnestness of republicans everywhere in demanding the enactment of the federal election laws, and the election of its members is sufficient protection against local abuses.

It is evident from this that the Iowa democrats are standing shoulder to shoulder with their southern brethren.

Our correspondent quotes from several independent and republican platforms in the northern states to show that the people of that section are decidedly weak-kneed on the Lodge bill, and remarks that "it is owing to some extent to the threatened boycott first conceived by THE CONSTITUTION."

We thoroughly endorse the idea of the Iowa writer, that there must be no sectional jealousy to divide the democrats of the union. We must get together and pull together, until we redeem the republic.

If the embrace of the ice trust was chilling, the public will find the bosom of the coal trust hot enough.

CLARKSON, who has just resigned from the postoffice department, has given the democrats points in removals. He has been in office eighteen months, and for every day of that period he has removed sixteen democratic postmasters.

THE REPUBLICANS of the house have not only disgraced themselves but the whole country. Cannon should be expunged.

THE SUGGESTION that Mr. Blaine is not a free trader comes from a republican source. Mr. Blaine is wedded to any scheme that will save the farmers of the west and northwest. He is quite ready to get on the democratic platform.

IF RECIPROCITY isn't a form of free trade, will The New York Tribune kindly tell us what it is?

COLONEL KENNEDY's remarks about Colonel McKim are not likely to be related in the most distinguished republican circles. Colonel Kennedy is himself a distinguished republican, and his remarks will go into that great journal, the Congressional Record.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN are still congratulating Cannon on his flimsiness. It is a great thing to have a typical republican on hand where he can be viewed from the galleries.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

NEW YORK will make another effort to raise the money for the Grant monument.

IT IS duly announced in the papers that ex-senator Cleveland had his hair cut in Boston last week.

MADAME BARRIOS, of New York, who has been mentioned as the possible bride of King Milan, is not pretty, but is very rich. She is about forty years of age.

MR. INGBOLL, in his criticism of Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata," says: "We cannot cure the evils of our day by a return to savagery."

THE NORTHERN papers say that the southern farmers are better off than they have been in twenty-five years.

IT IS too early to make fun of John L. Sullivan as an actor. He has the shape and the voice. All that he needs is a head full of brains.

A CRIMINAL, whose head was cut off in France, the other day, was examined by a physician, and his heart was found beating six minutes after he had been guillotined.

THE NEW YORK STATE thinks that the south is in danger of a cholera epidemic that the north. Isn't this a mistake?

THE BOYS OF NEW YORK, so far as heard from, say that they will not respect the new cigarette tax. That settles it. The boys will get their cigarettes and smoke them in private.

A WRITER in The Forum tells people to be self-possessed when they see a tornado approaching. A more ridiculous piece of advice was never given. How are people to remain calm and self-possessed when they see a tornado coming at them from full headway?

THE JEWS, who have been ordered to leave Russia, are allowed to stay in the city of St. Petersburg, where they are said to be very busy.

WOMEN who use cosmetics generally grow a mustache by the time they are thirty.

ON LARGE cities every "labor day" is a holiday for all workers, except newspaper men, who are in every holiday a labor day.

A NEW YORK correspondent writes: "The southern girl is here, too, in all her beauty of warm coloring, soft, dark eyes and graceful willow figure. You can see her daily at any of the big stores in the corridors of the houses most frequented by society, where you will recog-

nize her, if not by sight, by what a New York paper calls her "sweet caustic pronunciation." The same paper undertakes to reproduce in cold type the elusive elisions of the southern girl, by making her say to her mother, "I'll meet you 'fo' minutes befo' 'fo'." How hideous does this look to the eyes of one whose ear is attuned to the melody of our southern girl's real intonations, and how well he knows the futility of attempting to express them in black and white. A southern girl does not say "fo" any more than she says "low-er." The police records declare that she is "low-er" indeed, but it is there—a suggestion rather than a reality, delicate and evanescent like the breeze-borne perfume of a flower. Besides, what southern girl would make an appointment for four minutes before or after anything? She is too broad in her ideas to pin herself down to such an imbecile fraction of time."

CRIMINALS who are thinking of burglary should reconsider. It is dangerous to attack one man in a house at night. The safest robbery in the world is for one resolute man, with a couple of pistols, to capture a passenger train and go through it. Several recent instances show that it is perfectly terrorized, and the robber can finish his work in five minutes and skip with the booty.

THERE are seventy-six millionaires in France. NEW YORK could buy them all and not feel it.

THE TALK about the force bill appears to have caused a bigger democratic vote everywhere.

MR. VAL STEINBOCK in New York is having a hard time. He is doing his best to prove that he is a very brave man, but the evidence is against him. He has been booked as a dead man, and no kicking on his part will reverse the decision.

THE NEW YORK HERALD takes a burr over the failure of the Liverpool cottoning. Perhaps we had better wait awhile. The effect of that failure upon a great industry remains to be seen.

SENATOR BLAIR complains of the power of "perpetual talk in the senate." Mr. Blair talked himself out early in the session, and he should have patience with his brethren.

EDITORS AND SO FORTH.

The Georgia weeklies will crowd the exchange table today. Good company, brethren—good company!

A man recently dropped dead while promising an editor to pay his subscription. The Georgia editors should now raise their rates and require cash in advance.

A Georgia editor gives this good advice: "Thump your head, and if it thumps like a ripe watermelon, keep your mouth shut."

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year. When an editor gives columns for a ticket to the fair.

For the benefit of the paragon—the rifle club—He feels relieved, contented, when the fair comes out in debt.

Editor Turner, of The Albany News and Advertiser, is moving, but he still finds time to write editorials a yard long.

The editor of The Acworth Mineral Post chimes a great truth in the following brief poem:

How happy is the thrifty man,
Who in the winter wears his coat
And in the summer coat.

The North Georgia Citizen has a fat and well-fed appearance. There are no delinquents in that section.

"The Rounder" of The Brunswick Times is getting to be as spicy as "K. C. L." himself.

Editor Graves, of The Tribune of Rome, has given his bicycle to Editor Martin, and when the latter mounts it he feels trail on the ground. The machine will have to be raised three feet in order to accommodate him.

Indeed, it would! From The Talbott, Ga., New Era.

One daily in Georgia that seldom stoops to copy from a weekly thinks THE CONSTITUTION feeds the weeklies on taffy. That daily would get there (sometimes) if it would brighten its pages with some of the sparkling sayings of Georgia's best weeklies.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

—James A. Dickson has entered the race for treasurer of Murray county.

—Rev. John H. Phillips is a candidate for treasurer of Murray county.

—The Murray County Farmers' Alliance, at a recent meeting in Rome, pledged itself to support the nomination of the Calhoun convention, and endorsed Governor Gordon for the United States senate.

—A request to call issued by a minority of the executive committee quite a number of citizens of Campbell county met at the courthouse in Fairburn last Tuesday. A new executive committee was appointed. The executive committee ordered a primary election for representative to be held on Saturday, the 12th instant. In regard to this appointment of a new executive committee, The Campbell News says:

The democratic executive committee, whose term of office does not expire until October, and under whose management primaries properly belong, as a matter of course, vested with power to act for the county democracy until their term of office expires. The situation may be briefly summed up as follows: The supporters of Mr. Mason, the alliance candidate, wanted a primary election, and the call that was issued for the mass meeting to elect an executive committee was in his behalf. If Mr. Mason is satisfied that he is the choice of the democracy of Campbell, why is it necessary that a mass meeting be called? A special committee be chosen to order a primary election solely in his (Mason's) interest, when no candidate is opposing him? It is a question that is being asked by democrats all over the county.

—Columbus Enquirer-Sun. Assistant United States District Attorney Angier now discovers that his official duties will not permit him to be a candidate for congress in the fifth. It is not presumed that his official duties are more arduous than they were last week, but it is probable that Rose Buck has whispered in his ear.

—The Calhoun Times says that a number of farmers have been interviewed in that section during the past week, and says that the impression is that Gordon county would give Everett a majority over any man put out by the Rome meeting.

—The Adairville Ledger is dissatisfied with the Gordon primary, and the charge is made that it was not conducted honestly; that men were caught repeating as high as four times, etc. To these charges, The Calhoun Times replies, and states that the primary was conducted fairly, and that the people of Gordon county would not countenance illegal voting.

—The negroes of Pike county have put out candidates for the legislature. It is not thought, however, that white republicans will vote for them.

—A Brunswick politician says there is a dark horse in the race for the Brunswick postmastership.

—J. E. Sullivan has announced for treasurer of Sumner county. Sullivan is an old citizen and a staunch democrat.

—Whitesburg Advance: The impression seems to prevail that two strong men will be run for the legislature against Messrs. Sharpe and Harper, in Carroll county. We sincerely hope the impression will not materialize. Another notice was given of the recent primary. The election was fairly held. Those who did not vote have themselves only to blame. Those who did vote should support the choice of the primary in good faith.

—The Covington Enterprise announces that Mr. Walter E. Lee has not withdrawn from the race for tax collector of Newton county.

—On September 24th, the voters of Newton county will have an opportunity to vote on the question of bonding the county debt. It will require a two-third vote to insure the issuing of bonds.

—The Covington Enterprise would like to have a picture of the man who claims to be a democrat and at the same time is trying to get an opportunity to vote for some republican, because he does not personally admire the nominee of a primary in which he himself took part.

—The Athens Banner, commenting on the charges of bribery in the eighth district, says there is no disguising the fact that Mr. Roane intended his offer of \$500, "for expenses incurred," as a bribe to induce Mr. Lumpkin to give the

Oliver support to Colley instead of Lawson. That proposition to reimburse Mr. Oliver for the expense he incurred in making the race, says The Banner, was a mere subterfuge, and any discerning man can readily understand it as only a sugar-coated bait. The Banner exonerates Mr. Colley and Judge Lawson of any knowledge of the affair.

The Banner further says: Mr. Lumpkin's card establishes the fact that an attempt was made to buy the chairman of the Oliver delegation. It is now a duty Mr. Lumpkin owes himself, his candidate and kinsman, and the delegates from Oglethorpe, Clarke, Franklin and Oconee, to tell all that he knows about the overtures Mr. E. G. Roane made to him. Let Mr. Lumpkin repeat over word of his conversation with Mr. Roane, and tell the democrats of our district what he (Lumpkin) replied to the proposition made by Roane.

This matter has assumed such a shape that it cannot be settled without a thorough investigation. The honor of our party, and of every candidate and delegate in the convention, demands that the whole truth be brought to light. Every true democrat must keenly feel the humiliating shame that even this attempted negotiation has brought upon his party. We cannot rest until it is made by Roane.

—The Valdosta Times very wisely says: "Whatever antagonisms have arisen in primary campaigns should be hastily hidden from sight and amicably buried forever. Whether alliance democrats or non-alliance democrats bear the banner of democracy, let us stand squarely and solidly up to the party nominations. After all, perhaps, there is a distinction without a difference in the two. Both have the welfare of Dixie and of Georgia at heart. Let us dwell together in unity."

THE STATE IN PARAGRAPHS.

—The new census enumerators of Columbus are making satisfactory progress with their work.

—Governor Gordon has appointed Messrs. H. Richardson and G. E. Thompson, Jr., delegates from Muscogee to the direct trade convention soon to be held in Atlanta.

—Captain J. Pinckney Smith, manager of The New Orleans Daily Picayune, has been appointed one of the honorary vice presidents of the Chatahochee Valley Exposition Company.

—Calhoun received its first bale of cotton on Tuesday last.

—The Enterprise predicts that property in Tunnel Hill will advance from \$100 to \$150 in the next sixty days. There is a boom lurking in that neighborhood.

—Pike county needs a courthouse of larger proportions, and will probably have one in the near future.

—An ink factory is one of the many new enterprises proposed for Athens.

—Dirt has been broken by the Georgia, Carolina and Northern in Athens, and the citizens are jubilant.

—A man in Banks county entered a negro church while services were going on, and demanded the preacher to stop. He was arrested and fined for disturbing public worship.

—Superior court will convene in Homer, Banks county, on the third Monday in September.

—At a negro baptizing at High Shoals, Sunday, thirteen women and ten men received immersion. The total number baptized in one minute by the watch, the preacher saying grace over five of them at a time.

—Griffin Call: We learn that the cotton crop is already ruined with rust from Hampton to Atlanta. Passengers along the railroad can see the bad effects from the car windows. The boll worm is also attacking the cotton. In this section there is a promise of a good crop.

—The county tax in Cobb has been placed for this year at 35 cents on the \$100, and the state tax is 30-60, making total state and county tax 65-60 on the \$100.

—Mr. West Mitchell, of DeKalb county, owned a mule that disappeared mysteriously last week. He thought that he would never see him again, but he found him in the pasture, but by hunting in the pasture found the mule in a gully with its throat cut.

—The trouble he wants to make Russell Paine, his son, a millionaire. He read in the paper that a man had killed a woman, and he thought he would do the same.

—The charge of P. Jackson's color with great ability will stand for a while. It is a beauty and a color.

—A NEEDED billy wants to see "We need," stations. One side is a station. It is hard how much stations unless substitution. A wood or Brooklyn in the center the East Tennessee.

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BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

BITS OF LOCAL NEWS GATHERED BY REPORTERS.

The News of a City Briefly Told—Leaves from the Scratch Pads That Constitution Men Carry.

HON. BOB WHITFIELD HERE.—Hon. Robert Whitfield, of Baldwin, was in Atlanta yesterday shaking hands with his friends here.

ACCIDENT TO A CAB.—An engine at the East Tennessee depot ran into a hack early yesterday morning and badly injured Will Newman was driving at the time. He escaped unhurt, but a gentleman whom he was hauling received a good shaking up.

DR. NEILS WILL VETO THE PAVING ORDINANCE.—Mayor Neil, of West End, has announced his intention to veto the action of the council in making a contract for the paving of Gordon street, with Chattanooga brick. His reason for the veto is that the contract price is too high.

FOURTH BATTALION OFFICERS DRILL.—The officers of the Fourth Battalion of Cavalry, stationed at the drill-ground on Georgia avenue and were drilled by Colonel Calhoun. The officers are entering into their work with enthusiasm, and they propose to make the Fourth the crack military organization of the south.

SENT IT TO CHINA.—The Exposition Cotton Mills recently sold to exporters, for the China trade, 1,700 bales of sheeting. This is a big sale for an Atlanta mill, and shows that the mills of this city are doing well. None of the cotton mills have stopped running during the summer, in spite of the high price of cotton.

THAT HIP POCKET.—His hip pocket got Charlie Volontari, a negro, into trouble yesterday. He was arrested by Policeman Moncrief on a charge of disorderly conduct. A pistol was found upon his person, and an accusation for that offense was immediately sworn out against him before the city court. In less than an hour he had been confined and sentenced to twelve months on the rock pile.

TOO UTTERLY TOO.—There is a sign on a certain building not 100 blocks from the THE CONSTITUTION building. It reads:

TOO GOOD ROOMS TO RENT.

"If they are too good to rent," remarked a passer by yesterday, "why in the darnation does the fellow want to fuss about them?"

WILL MAKE ATLANTA HIS HOME.—Colonel W. C. Knapp, president of the Mexican National Railway, will soon begin the erection of an elegant residence in Atlanta. Peachtree street will be the site of his new home, just beyond Mr. Thompson's place. Colonel Knapp is well known all over the state. He was president of the Central railroad previous to his acceptance of his present position, and has for a long time been prominent in public matters. Work on Colonel Knapp's new home will be begun just as soon as matters can be arranged, and when it is completed his family will be moved into it. Colonel Knapp's headquarters is in the City of Mexico.

WHERE IS RUSSELL PAINE'S DAUGHTER?—There is a man in Birmingham who wants to know the whereabouts of Russell Paine's daughter.

The man signs himself W. D. Jinks, and Mr. Hamp Stroud received a letter from him yesterday containing this anxious inquiry.

He says that a year ago he married the now-famous daughter of Russell Paine, lived with her four months, told her to leave and she left. He has never seen or heard of her since.

He roared in the city and said that he had killed a woman in North Carolina, some time ago, and he wants to know if it was his wife.

The trouble about the whole matter is that he wants to marry Russell Paine's daughter, but he wants to marry real bad—but he is afraid that Russell Paine's daughter may turn up and mar his second venture in the matrimonial scheme.

Mr. Stroud does not remember Jinks, although the latter claims that they were boys together in Butts county. And he knows nothing of Russell Paine or his daughter.

So, thereby hangs a tale.

TALKING OF NEW ORLEANS.—Colonel W. H. Chapman, revenue agent for this division, has returned from professional work in New Orleans, where he has been to inspect some charges made by the government.

"New Orleans is a great city for gallant men and beautiful women—a reputation that gets true as the years roll by," said he, yesterday.

"While in the city, I was thrown with the men of the Washington artillery, the battalion with which my battalion was attached, and to which I reported in the trying days of the civil war."

"I was invited to be present at a meeting of the battalion while down there and was introduced to the gallant fellows by Colonel Richardson, who is the present commander."

"They called on me for a speech and I could not resist, so I recited a very pleasing little incident of campaign life in camp to them. I read them a letter to General Longstreet and the answer, in which he endorsed the work of our battery in the battle of Gettysburg, and the charge of Fitz John Porter's corps against Jackson's columns, and the boys received it with great applause."

"New Orleans is a city of the old south that will stand forever a monument to the lost cause. It is a city of heroes—a place where beauty and chivalry still illustrate, in living colors, the honor and purity of the south."

A NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.—Chief Constable was yesterday further improved.

"We need," said he, "at least two branch stations. One should be located on the north side of town and the other on the south side. It is hard for a citizen to understand how much we need these branch stations unless he has studied closely the police situation. If a man is arrested out near Edgewood or Brooklyn, he has to be brought clear in to the center of town. The same way near the East Tennessee shops and Grant park. This is very troublesome, and retards the effectiveness of the department in more ways than I could ever list."

"If West End is taken into the incorporate limits I don't see how we could possibly get along without at least one branch station on that side of town."

"It is not necessary that these branch stations should be expensive. They would be used only to accommodate prisoners temporarily, and beyond the cages little fitting up would be required. Besides being a great assistance to the police department, these stations would also be a convenience to the public. An officer would be on duty then all night, and in case anything about happy citizens would always know just where to get the quickest assistance. Other cities our size have their branch police stations, and we ought not to be behind. We need them, and I hope steps in that direction will be taken before long."

A STORY ON A CANDIDATE.—"I heard a good story on a candidate," said a citizen yesterday. "This candidate is a very sound sleeper, after he once gets to sleep, and occasionally he does the somnambulist act. A few days ago he did a hard day's work, and after he was through, he went out on a canvassing tour and remained up until a very late hour."

"He fell into a sound sleep, and he must have dreamed that he had been triumphantly elected by a large and overwhelming majority of his fellow-citizens. In the midst of his dreaming, one of those peripatetic organ grinders that infest the city, stopped in front of his elegant suburban residence and began to grind out 'Little Annie Rooney' in his best style."

"The candidate bounced out of bed in his night clothes and, like a Roman senator in his robes, made his way down stairs, stepped out on the front porch and began to sing 'Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-Citizens: Appearing before you as—'

"There was a yell from the organ grinder, and an exclamation that sounded very much like a 'G' and a dash and a 'd,' coupled with another 'd' and another dash and another 'd' and a shriek from the cook, who had been listening to the music, and then there was the rustle of a senatorial robe as the candidate awoke to the fact that his dream lacked several months of realization."

"What was the matter with him?"

"Matter? Why, in his sleep he mistook the organ grinder for a brass band come to serenade him."

"Oh, I see."

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Convened in Regular Semi-Monthly Session.

The board of aldermen convened in regular session yesterday afternoon in the mayor's office, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Howell, Mr. Middlebrooks, Mr. Woodward and Mr. Reinhardt being present.

The meeting was a quiet one.

The council paper causing a change on Ponce de Leon street, between North avenue and the street committee had made a favorable report.

Mr. George M. Traylor sent in a paper protesting against the change.

Colonel Albert Cox made a careful argument supporting Mr. Traylor's paper.

Judge Pendleton presented the views of those opposed to Mr. Traylor's paper.

The action of the council was concurred in. Mr. Mahoney, commissioner of public works appeared before the board in obedience to the resolution of Mr. Woodward, introduced at the last meeting.

"I moved Mr. Day's fence on Crumley street back," said he in response to a question, "because four feet of ground were necessary to make the sidewalk and because Mr. Day told me to move it and that he would look to the general council for his pay."

The explanation was satisfactory and Commissioner Mahoney was exonerated from blame.

The board then concurred in the council resolutions.

Appropriating \$3 to clean out and put in order a corner of Peters and Leonard streets.

Settling with Mr. Ashworth, attorney in the Williams and Weston case.

Paying \$50 for curbing and sidewalks on Glenn street.

Paying \$50 for sidewalk and curbing on Crumley street.

Appropriating \$10 for gutter and sidewalks on Simpson street to repair damages by water—the petition wanted \$1,000 for this work.

Setting aside \$25 for repairing John McWhorter's lot on Fair and Hardin streets.

Giving \$300 for sidewalk on West Baker street.

Expending \$60 in raising Mrs. Dawson's house on Bell street.

Granting \$100 to grading new street.

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RAILROAD COMMISSION.

THEY RENDER TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS YESTERDAY.

One Upon the Matter of Percentages, and the Other Upon the Matter of Joint Rates.

Two of the most important decisions ever rendered in the history of the railroad commission were rendered yesterday.

One concerns the matter of percentages. The other is about joint rates.

Two circulars were issued embodying the results of the labor of the commission.

Circular 170, concerning percentages, is what the constitution predicted two or three days ago. It removes the existing percentages on the standard tariff allowed the East Tennessee road, the Atlanta and West Point road, and the Plant and Central systems, and the Richmond and Danville system, including the Georgia Pacific, and substitutes a percentage of 10 per cent along the entire lines of these roads, except on classes C, D, F, J, P and rosin, upon which classes the rates are very low. Upon the East Tennessee and Central roads shippers, both north and south of Macon, are placed on equal terms. Hereafter these roads were allowed to charge, south of Macon on shipments of certain classes, 50 per cent on a haul of forty miles, 40 per cent on a haul of seventy miles, 30 per cent on a haul of 100 miles and 20 per cent on hauls of over 100 miles. The conditions under which the different portions of the lines above and below Macon are operated are more nearly equal than when the commission was organized and the standard tariff adopted, as the commission has now had in contemplation the equalization of these rates when it became practicable, as an act of justice to the shippers in the southern part of the state.

On the Atlanta and West Point road, the result will be to reduce the rates considerably. The character of the country through which this road runs, and the business of the road as shown by its reports in the judgment of the commissioners justified this reduction.

On certain classes, it must be remembered, there is no change whatever in the present rate. These are, C, D, F, J, P, and rosin. This includes cotton and lumber.

CIRCULAR NO. 170.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.—CHARTERED FREIGHT TARIFF.

After October 15th, 1890, all percentages now allowed, excepting those on classes C, D and F, for the transportation of freights, originating and terminating in the state, over the roads composing the Central system, the Plant system, and the Richmond and Danville system, and over the Atlanta and West Point, and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads, shall be removed, and the rates shall be allowed for the transportation of such freights the commission's standard tariff, with 10 per cent added for all distances for all classes, excepting C, D, F, J, P, and rosin, and the rates thus established shall be the local rates for the systems and roads herein named.

By order of the board.

A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary.

L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman.

The other circular—171—simply carries out the act of the last general assembly, authorizing the commission to make joint rates over connecting roads. The rate established by this circular is a reduction of 10 per cent on the local rates of each of the roads over which business passes, from one to the other, is now authorized to charge.

ABOUT JOINT RATES.

The following has been adopted as rule No. 30 of the rules governing the transportation of freight.

On all shipments of freights not governed by rule 1, originating and terminating in this state, which shall pass over the whole or portions of two or more roads, not under the same control, the maximum rate charged on such shipments shall be not greater than the sum of the local rates on such freights less 10 per cent for the distance handled over each road. The total rate thus ascertained on such freights from the point of shipment to the point of destination, shall be divided in such proportions between the roads over which such freights pass, so as to give to each road interested in the shipment its local rate less 10 per cent for the distance such shipment is hauled.

Nothing in this rule shall be construed to prevent the total of any joint rate under this rule from being divided in such proportions between the roads interested in the same as they may agree upon, but a failure to so agree between the roads interested, shall in no way affect the total joint rate to be charged and collected on, or work delay in the transportation of such freights, or be a subject of appeal to the commission by the roads or shippers.

This circular to take effect October 15, 1890.

By order of the board.

A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary.

L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman.

On this class of business the rates are frequently high, on account of each road exacting its full local rate.

The action of the commission in respect to these complex and difficult subjects is the result of long and careful investigation and an honest desire to do justice to all the parties at interest.

BRANDED FOR LIFE.

The Fendish Revenge of a Doctor on a Boy.

From The New York Journal.

Branded across the face with a red-hot iron! The word "Thief" in three languages stamped upon the face of a youth, so that it must remain there for all time.

And this for taking a single apple from an orchard.

Israel Bizevsky, of No. 24 Orchard street, yesterday received a letter from his wife, who is visiting friends in the city of Bylostok, in Poland, in Russia, containing an account of a horrible cruelty inflicted upon a young relative. With it came a photograph of the unfortunate youth after he had suffered the awful punishment.

These Shikharis, he said, were seventeen years old. He lives with his parents, hard-working peasant people of excellent repute.

One day he was passing by an orchard owned by Dr. Freudmanov, a Russian physician, and he saw a red apple on a tree.

The doctor saw the youth take the apple, and dispatched his servant after him, on the boy had taken only one apple and he was eating it when the servants overtook him. They took him back to the doctor.

Dr. Freudmanov first gave Isaac a severe thrashing. That did not wear out his rage, but seemed rather to increase its violence.

"I'll teach you," he said, "to rob people. I will mark you so that the world shall know you for the thief that you are."

He made his servants bring him some stamping-irons, which are used about the place. He directed them to brand Isaac so that he could not move a muscle.

He took up the steel letters and set up the Hebrew word "ganev" in Russian characters. He plunged the stamp in the flesh until it was almost red-hot. Then, with fendish skill, he forced the iron upon the forehead of the boy. The victim faintly uttered the sickening odor of burning human flesh filled the room.

The doctor plunged the iron in cold water and then set the Polish word, "dieb," meaning thief, in the flesh. Again he placed the stamp in the flesh and while it was heating listened to the moans of his victim. When it was sufficiently hot he stamped the word upon both cheeks.

The awful agony brought the sufferer to consciousness. He screamed in pain.

The fendish doctor chuckled over them. Again he resumed his inhuman task of preparing the stamp. This time he set the Russian word for thief, "bop," in the flesh. For the third time he heated it and pressed the red-hot stamp upon Isaac's upper lip and chin.

The awful screams of his victim warned the doctor that he must use caution. He carefully dressed the wound and gave the boy an opiate. Then he sent him home.

The barbarity of the deed aroused the poor people of the city. They threatened vengeance. Dr. Freudmanov became frightened, and offered to pay the boy \$10,000 to have the matter dropped. The money was refused, however, and a prominent lawyer has taken the boy's case. The doctor has been arrested, and he may have to serve a long term of imprisonment, besides paying heavy damages.

I prescribe Smith's Tonic Syrup in my practice, having found it to be recommended—a cure for chills and fever.—A. Browne, M. D., Concord, Tex.

Rice Birds daily. Emery's retail market.

THE THREE LINKS.

THE GREAT ENTERTAINMENT AT DE GIVE'S SATURDAY EVENING.

The Programme for the Odd Fellows' Entertainment in Honor of the Grand Lodge Officers About Finished.

An elegant programme.

For a royal entertainment.

That is what has been prepared by the committee on programme, for the reception to be given the officers of the grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at DeGive's, Saturday evening.

The committee on programme, consisting of Messrs. William Kinyon, chairman, Central Lodge; H. G. Hutchins, Empire Lodge; R. G. Jackson, Barnes Lodge; A. M. Reinhardt, Capitol Lodge; W. H. Gardner, Myrtle Lodge; Thomas H. Quinn, Atlanta Lodge; H. Franklin, Sculler Lodge, have been very busy during the week in getting up a programme worthy of the great occasion.

The result has been most minutely satisfactory, and the labor of these gentlemen has been crowned with most gratifying success.

THE PROGRAMME.

As arranged the programme will be as follows:

1. Introductory speech by Hon. John B. Gordon, Mayor of Atlanta.

2. Speech of welcome, by Hon. John T. Glenn, Mayor of Atlanta, in behalf of the city.

3. Response by grand master-elect, Judge James A. Anderson.

Music—Violin solo, Professor Blumenfeld.

4. Welcome to the Odd Fellows of the state, by Hon. Clark Howell, Jr.

5. Response by Deputy Grand Master R. T. Daniel, of Griffin.

Music—Piano recital by Miss Emma Hahr.

6. Address of welcome in behalf of the press of the city by Mr. H. H. Calver.

7. Response by Past Grand Master R. B. Russell, of Athens.

Music—Vocal solo by Miss Nellie Knight, of Aniston, Ala.

8. Address by Past Grand Patriarch C. A. Robbe, of Augusta, as representative of the grand encampment.

Music—Piano solo by Mr. Samuel Burbank.

9. Address of the representative of the sovereign grand lodge, Hon. John B. Goodwin.

Music—Piano solo—Professor J. C. Carlisle.

C. P. Taylor, piano accompaniment.

Recitation by Mrs. W. Milton Legg, nee Miss Leila Richardson.

OFFICERS WHO WILL BE PRESENT.

The list of officers who will be present is as follows, Grand Patriarch John Asher, much to the regret of the committee and brethren at large, being unable to attend:

Officers Grand Encampment—John Asher, G. P., Griffin, Ga.; J. P. Kinyon, H. G., Atlanta, Ga.; A. H. Manney, G. S. W., Savannah, Ga.; M. O. Berry, G. J. W., Columbus, Ga.; John G. Deitz, G. S., Macon, Ga.; L. H. Hall, G. T., Atlanta, Ga.

Grand Representative—C. A. Robbe, G. R., Augusta, Ga.

Officers Grand Lodge—James A. Anderson, G. M., Atlanta, Ga.; R. T. Daniel, D. G. M., Griffin, Ga.; J. Van Hocht, G. W. M., Savannah, Ga.; John G. Deitz, G. S., Macon, Ga.; J. S. Tyson, G. T., Savannah, Ga.

Representatives to Grand Lodge—John B. Goodwin, Atlanta, Ga.; C. H. Dorsett, Savannah, Ga.

OTHER FEATURES.

The recitation by Mrs. Legg, nee Miss Richardson, will be one of the most enjoyable features of the evening, and will alone be well worth attending were there no other attractions.

As Miss Richardson has given recitations in New York, Boston and other cities, where her appearance has been greeted with great enthusiasm and has called from the critics the highest praise.

The committee on music has been fortunate indeed in their selection.

The music-loving people of Atlanta and their visiting friends will on this occasion enjoy a rare treat. The performers are all artists of rare merit and national reputation.

Miss Hahr, so well known and so highly appreciated by our people for her charming and unequalled piano recitals, will delight the audience with some of her choicest selections.

Professor H. Blumenfeld, "a second O'Connell," will charm the hearts of his listeners with the exquisite rendition of Chopin's music.

Miss Nellie Knight, of Aniston, Ala., whose recent visit to this city, gave so much pleasure to her large circle of friends, will add greatly to the enjoyment of the evening with her highly cultivated voice.

Mr. Sam Burbank is so well known to the Atlanta public that no praise is necessary.

Professor J. C. Carlisle is a master of the banjo, and has done much to bring this instrument its deserved recognition.

The credit of this programme is due to the untiring efforts of Mr. T. H. Jones, chairman of the committee on music.

The work of the committee on invitations, Messrs. C. F. Rice, chairman, R. G. Jackson, and A. M. Reinhardt, has been most successful, and they have issued invitations to 250 heads of families, friends of the order, who are expected to attend with their wives and daughters. They have extended invitations to every secret order in the city. This committee has done its work well, and the gentlemen composing it deserve the thanks of the order for the thorough manner in which they discharged their duties, which were of a very onerous nature, but were to them a work of love.

Salt rheum, with its intense itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many who were formerly so afflicted have reason to thank "the peculiar medicine" for cures effected.

THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The Athens Ledger: The question of school commissioners is one on which Governor Northern will have to decide. There are several candidates already named. This is a matter of very important office. The public schools of Georgia need improvements. There should be a man in that office who could exert influence on the legislature. Judge Hood has given general satisfaction in the office. He has improved the grade of the public schools without drawing on the tax payers for more funds. By the system of rigid examination which he has instituted a much better class of teachers has been obtained. Governor Northern has much practical experience as a teacher and there is no man in the state better acquainted with the need of the public school system of Georgia than he. He will exercise great discretion in the choice of commissioner.

GREAT DANGER.

They Should Be Avoided—A Few Points in When the Creator in His wrath or for His glory saw fit to expel His first creation, His own image, from the garden of Eden, He placed on them the curse of disease and death. In after generations He visited His chosen people with many "plagues for their disobedience," but of all the many ills He inflicted upon his fallen creation none are more painful, more loathsome, or more terrible in its effects than fistula, in any of its ravages and dangerous to life, robbing one of all the pleasures of living. But, as in all other afflictions, He has given a remedy; science in its primitive state was unable to utilize the remedy without causing most intense suffering, and often times leaving the victim in a condition much worse than at first. It was left for the progressive physicians of the present age to offer you a pleasant cure for this most unpleasant disease. You need no longer fear the "fistula" with all its dangers, and for this reason I have laid aside all harsh means and treat you by a rational treatment that when properly applied for a sufficient time will cure you. Have you fistula? If so, it is unnecessary to be told if you wish to be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a severe operation, or are you wedded to the old belief that the cure cannot be cured without the crude and painful means formerly employed? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I offer you the very latest that science can give. I have cured many by this rational method, and I offer the same to you confidently, promising you a satisfactory result. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula. To all I say, do not let your timidity prevent you from availing yourself of this opportunity to obtain a cure. My arrangement for privacy are all you could wish. Promising to verify all my claims. Respectfully, Dr. R. G. JACKSON, 47½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga. sun wed fri no 3.

The World's Fair Line to Chicago.

The connections of the Monon route via Nashville and Chattanooga gives you a short cut to Chicago and the northwest through Louisville and the entire blue-grass region. Finest equipment of Pullman vestibule, buffet, sleeper and chair cars. Inquire of your ticket agent.

THE CROP REPORT.

THE LAST BUT ONE THAT COMMISSIONER HENDERSON WILL MAKE.

Noticeable Decrease in the General Condition of Cotton—Due to Rust—Failure of Oats, Wheat and Fruit.

Below is given Commissioner Henderson's crop report for the month of September.

It is full of valuable information.

One of the most important features of the report is that calling attention to the decrease in the condition of the cotton crop.

Circular No. 132, new series.—Crop report for the month of September, 1890, returned to the department of agriculture, September 1, 1890. State of Georgia, Department of Agriculture, September 3, 1890.

Condition, compared to an average of 1880-1889.

SECTION.

Cotton.

Oats.

Wheat.

Fruit.

Sugar cane.

Sweet corn.

Rye.

Barley.

Gen. av.

Aug. 1st, 1890.

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STILSON, JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST.

Reliable Goods.

Fair Dealing.

Bottom Prices.

We Can Please Them All!

Our Clothing Department is full of the very latest French, English and German novelties, and our Gents' Furnishing and Hat Departments are complete. Give us a call, see for yourself and save money.

Eiseman & Weil

One Price Clothiers and

Furnishers

3 -- Whitehall -- Street.

EXCURSION

Monday, September 8th.

The Central Railroad of Georgia will sell round trip tickets, Atlanta to St. Augustine, Fla., for \$6.50. Tickets limited to eight days from date of sale. For further information call on

H. S. MCLESKEY,

Passenger Agent,

11 Kimball House,

Atlanta, Ga.

S. B. WEBB, T. P. A.,

Atlanta, Ga.

E. T. CHARLTON,

G. P. A.,

Savannah, Ga.

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E. T. CHARLTON,

G. P. A.,

Set
Your
Watch.

A direct wire brings us the correct time from the Observatory at Washington every day at 11 o'clock. Telephone us for the time, if you cannot call.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
OPHIDIAN
and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 249 1/2 Whitehall St.

Idle boasting and a useless waste of breath is nonsense. Knowing this, we simply announce that our fall stock now being bought by our Mr. Maier in the eastern markets is daily arriving. If you admire the beautiful or desire to purchase anything in the jewelry line it will pay you to call on us. Remember this.

Maier & Berkele,
93 Whitehall Street.

DELKIN & GIRARDEAU,
4 East Alabama Street.

We will sell within one block of Kimball house, the cheapest central property on the market. Capitalists should investigate this.

WASHINGTON STREET, VACANT lot, near 11, 50x125, genuine bargain. Vacant tract this side of Technological school. 10x200, can be subdivided to advantage.

3400 Will buy a cozy 5-room cottage on Ellis street, convenient to electric line. E. cavated lot, water, gas, fine well. Choice of elevator. Forest avenue lot offered. This is a progressive section, genuine neighborhood, convenient to cars, and a genuine bargain. Don't miss it.

1700 Elevated corner lot, Highland avenue, 125 feet fronting Fraser street, near 3 car lines; school, shaded; can be made to pay a good price on investment.

1700 Ellis street property, renting for \$17.50; can be made to pay more.

5750 Choice of elevator. Forest avenue lot offered. This is a progressive section, genuine neighborhood, convenient to cars, and a genuine bargain. Don't miss it.

850 Corner lot, can be improved and yield 17 1/2 per cent on investment.

840 Corner lot, 50x100 to alley, near Georgia avenue.

450 Choice of elevator. Forest avenue lot offered. This is a progressive section, genuine neighborhood, convenient to cars, and a genuine bargain. Don't miss it.

1150 Choice of elevator. Forest avenue lot offered. This is a progressive section, genuine neighborhood, convenient to cars, and a genuine bargain. Don't miss it.

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LIFE AT CRAIG-Y-NOS.

MR. ALFREDO BARILLI RETURNS FROM A VISIT TO MME. PATTI.

Talks About the Gay Pleasures of Castle Life—The Domestic Life of Madame Patti—A Noble Woman.

Mr. Alfredo Barilli returned to Atlanta yesterday from his extended visit to his aunt, Madame Adelina Patti-Nicolini.

He has been away from Atlanta for quite a while, and is welcomed back by scores of admiring friends.

Mr. Barilli has had a most enjoyable stay at "Craig-y-nos," which is the castle of Madame Patti in South Wales.

The place is in a delectable region whose mountains, streams and dense foliage makes it vie with a poet's dream of fairy Arcadia, while the cool breezes, pure water, and social enjoyments of castle life combine to make it an ideal place for rest, for enjoyment, for a life that is perfect.

"Craig-y-nos" is one of the quaint old Welsh castles that afford an inspiration to behold. Couches and the rising peaks of several lofty mountains by little rivers, gravel drives, groves and rural shades, it is a picture which, when viewed from one of the neighboring hills, is just far enough away to look dreamy, reposeful and inviting. Here at this quiet, classic old castle, lives Adelina Patti.

MR. BARILLI TALKS. Upon his return from "Craig-y-nos" yesterday Mr. Barilli was seen by a CONSTITUTION representative and asked about his trip.

"Oh, I tell you," said he enthusiastically, "I have had a most enjoyable stay at 'Craig-y-nos,' which is the place above all others to visit. I spent most of the time I was away at the castle with my aunt, though a part of the time I was in London."

"The old castle and lands around are delightful. There are fully 1,300 acres in the tract, and through this several clear, beautiful rivers run, dividing up groves, hills and craggy peaks."

"There are thirty-four servants and game keepers about the place, and no comfort, no luxury is lacking in life at 'Craig-y-nos.' 'Did you live with stiff formality?' was asked."

"No, not at all. It was on the contrary an easy life, but, of course, the dinner was formal and elegant. There were about twenty-five guests at the castle with Madame Patti while I was there, and they were all prominent musicians of the European provinces."

"Among them was Fito Mattel, the celebrated composer, for whom I soon professed much attachment. All of the company were musicians of great repute, and had a great deal of enjoyment, getting together and spending the evenings with music and dancing. Quite a large theater has just been finished in the castle, and in this we had several plays into which they entered me several times."

SHE DOESN'T SING. "Does Madame Patti sing for her guests?" "No, never. She is too modest. I believe she is the most modest woman in the world considering her wonderful qualities. She never talks about herself—never mentions her life of repeated successes, and seems absolutely indifferent to recognize her own powers by which she has changed the world. And yet she is one of the few female singers that have ever been decorated by the crown of honor, which in olden times meant to be knighted. They all love her over everything. The rich love her for her admiration, while the poor worship her for her grace and clarity. She gives two performances a year for the poor people of that section of country, many a poor life has been made happy by her in this way. She is a beautiful and noble woman."

WILL SHE COME TO AMERICA? "Do you think Madame Patti will ever come to America again?" "She says not, but I think she will, if enough is offered her. Abbey, the American manager, was over to see her while I was there, but she declined his offer. She is charmed with America, and is, in fact, an American. She was born in Spain, but was reared from infancy in New York state. She is forty-six years old, but doesn't look it a bit."

"She practices singing in her room every day, and when I was there she had me to play with her every morning. She wanted me to engage to play with her this summer, but I could not. I did, however, make an engagement with her to play through the provinces of Europe next summer."

"Yes, I had a charming visit to my aunt, for with all the enjoyments to be had at the old castle, none was greater than the very fact that I was with my aunt, who virtually raised me. I am very fond of her."

Hood's Sarsaparilla is in favor with all classes because it combines economy and strength. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Bowden Lithia water cured "Uncle Remus" of Dyspepsia.

ODDS. The Odds An Atlanta Firm Has For the Public.

Dobbs, Way & Co., will trade with you for the next thirty days, and let you have "odds to boot," in fact, they have inaugurated the odd sale of the year.

They will sell, at greatly reduced prices, Odd, Tea, Dinner and Chamber sets. These goods are beautifully decorated, and are pure importations and genuine in every respect.

Tea Sets at \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5 and upwards. Dinner Sets at \$10, \$12, \$15 and upwards. Haviland Dinner Sets at \$25 and upwards.

Dobbs, Way & Co. are not what you call "cut-price men," they have simply reduced the price of their goods to the original cost, in order that room may be had for their fall stock. They will make a specialty in odd prices of all kinds, and those who visit their store in the next few days will most assuredly get a bargain. All their odd pieces will go at a nominal price. Have you a broken tea, dinner or toilet set? If so, go to Dobbs, Way & Co.'s and buy the odd pieces; you can get them for almost a song.

Remember, this great reduction sale begins September 1st, and continues for thirty days. This firm has had their buyers in the east for some time, and are selecting an immense stock of Crockery, Glassware and general Bric-a-Brac. They import most of their goods direct from England, Germany and France. Room must be made, and this great reduction sale has been inaugurated. Now, if you want anything in the Crockery or Glassware line, go to Dobbs, Way & Co.'s, 45 Peachtree street, and get it at original cost.

Bowden Lithia water has 4 1/2 grains Lithia to every gallon.

Pompano, Trout, etc. Emery's, 16 Peachtree.

The Ferro-Manganese Water.

"For disordered menstruation, anemia and sterility, it may properly be termed a specific."—From Dr. W. M. Brewster, Montgomery, Ala. Sold by all druggists. Book to mothers mailed free. BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

TAKE A POSTAL CARD

Address it thus:

MAY MANTEL CO.,

Atlanta, Ga.

Turn it over and write on the back the following:

Dear Sir: Send us your new Catalogue of WOOD MANTELS, and oblige.

(Your name)

(Your address)

Hand it to Uncle Sam, and you will receive something which every person who is building, or contemplating using a new fire-place, or repairing an old one, and who wishes to keep up with the times, is in need of.

MAY MANTEL CO.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

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Atlanta, Ga.

The Liver

When out of order, involves every organ of the body. Remedies for some other derangement are frequently taken without the least effect, because it is the liver which is the real source of the trouble, and until that is set right there can be no health, strength, or comfort in any part of the system. Mercury, in some form, is a common specific for a sluggish liver; but a far safer and more effective medicine is

Ayer's Pills.

For loss of appetite, bilious troubles, constipation, indigestion, and sick headache, these Pills are unsurpassed.

"For a long time I was a sufferer from stomach, liver, and kidney troubles, experiencing much difficulty in digestion, with severe pains in the lumbar region and other parts of the body. Having tried a variety of remedies, including warm baths, with only temporary relief, about three months ago I began the use of Ayer's Pills, and my health is so much improved that I gladly testify to the superior merits of this medicine."

Manuel Jorge Pereira, Porto, Portugal.

"For the cure of headache, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the most effective medicine I ever used."—R. K. Jacobs, Dorchester, Mass.

"When I feel the need of a cathartic, I take Ayer's Pills, and find them to be more effective than any other pill I ever took."—Mrs. L. C. Grubb, Burwellville, Va.

"I have found in Ayer's Pills, an invaluable remedy for constipation, biliousness, and kindred disorders, peculiar to malarial localities. Taken in small and frequent doses, these Pills

act well on the liver, restoring its natural powers, and aiding it in throwing off malarial poisons."

—C. A. Johnston, Texas.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

In 1858, by the advice of a friend, I began the use of Ayer's Pills as a remedy for biliousness, constipation, high fevers, and colds. They served me better than anything I had previously tried, and I have used them in attacks of that sort ever since."—H. W. Hersh, Judsonia, Ark.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

ANSLEY BROS.,

REAL ESTATE.

\$500—An acre for twenty acres

\$250—Three lots and a 6-room house on Highland avenue; two of the lots 60x150, fronting Highland avenue, and the other 60x125, fronting on electric line.

\$2,000—Jackson street lot, nicely shaded, near Highland avenue. Lot is 60x150 with side alley.

\$2,000—Boulevard, corner lot, 100 foot front, fronts east.

\$2,000—Peachtree lot 62x220, lays beautifully.

\$2,350—9-room brick house, on Spring street, water and gas.

\$2,500—1-1/2 lots 60x125 Washington street, near Clarke.

\$3,500—6-room house, lot 60x150, on Pulham street.

\$7,000—18-foot lot, 100 feet wide, near 10th street, with improvements, renting for \$100 per month.

\$1,500—Beautiful lot on Smith street, near Whitehall.

\$2,000—House, 5-rooms, on corner lot, Calhoun street.

\$11,000—Or \$80 a front lot for business lot, over 100 foot front, with improvements, on one of the best streets in city, and fronting railroad. The cheap at the street.

\$75—1-1/2 lots 60x125 on West Peachtree lot 100x200 between Kimball and Third streets. V. orth \$100.

\$300—New 4-room house and lot, renting for \$10 per month.

\$5,000—9-room West Baker street house and lot, near Spruce.

\$5,000—9-room house on corner lot, Courtland street—decent property.

\$3,000—Five acres on 200-acre house, fronting railroad, nice shade, three acres grapes.

\$2,100—5-room cottage and acre lot, near depot.

Other property at Decatur and New Decatur. Office, 10 E. Alabama street.

Talley & Greene, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 24 Broad Street.

WE HAVE THE FINEST PLACE AROUND Atlanta, one-half mile below Hapeville on Atlanta and Florida road, 200 acres, one mile frontage on railroad, fifty acres fine bottom land, fine orchard, good dwelling, etc., cheap.

50—ACRES ONE MILE BELOW EAST POINT, between Hapeville and Manchester, lies beautifully. A bargain at \$30 per acre. Take this.

WE OFFER TWO OR THREE LITTLE FARMS near Hapeville, of about fifty acres each well improved. We can sell these cheap. Rapidly enhancing in value.

26 1/2—ACRES NEAR DEPOT AT HAPEVILLE; one of the nicest homes now offered; nine-room cottage beautifully built; splendid orchard; lies beautiful; 363 feet railroad front.

ACRES ON RAILROAD; LONG FRONT; LIES well; bargain can be offered in this; near depot, Hapeville.

ACRES ON RAILROAD; 200 FEET FRONT; age on railroad. This is a perfect gem. Near depot, Hapeville.

DON'T FORGET THE HOURLY DUMMY RUNS to Hapeville now.

ACRES ON EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA and Georgia and McDonough wagon road, frontage on each.

ACRES ON McDONOUGH ROAD; FRONTS road 600 yards; 1,400 grape vines bearing; thirty peach trees all bearing. We can offer bargain in this; easy terms.

WE HAVE SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS TO offer in city property. Come to see us before buying.

HERE IS A PLUM: FOUR-ROOM NEW house in lot 50x100 on gold street, splendid neighborhood; \$1,200; one half cash, balance easy terms; well worth \$2,000. Come take it.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

5 South Pryor Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

We only call attention to real estate which we own or control, if you want your property sold, give us the exclusive sale and we will find you a customer.

Five choice, shaded lots on North Calhoun street from Piedmont avenue. Only the best class of residences are being built on this avenue and lots will soon double in value. We now offer them at \$30 per front foot.

Eighteen lots on Myrtle street, all above grade and line natural shade. This is the coming property. Examine it before the advance takes place. Price \$17 per front foot.

Twelve lots on Green's Ferry avenue, on which will soon be running an electric line to Westview cemetery. These lots are right at the old city limits and very cheap at \$30 each.

200x200 on McDaniel and Arthur streets. Call for price.

Three lots on Bickley avenue, \$10 per front foot.

Three lots on May street, \$10 per front foot.

Three lots on Eighth street, \$10 per front foot.

Three lots on Ira street, near Gregg, \$11-\$13.10.

Five lots on Beard street, near Richardson, 25x110, \$20.

2 1/2 acres on Green's Ferry avenue, surrounded by streets, graded on two sides, inside city, \$30.00.

Five acres close to Central Railway and Fort McPherson, adjoining Forest and Illustrative Tract.

ROBERT MILLETT, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. H. MOUNTAIN, Manager.

PERFECT CURES ASSURED TO MEN OF ALL AGES.

ABSOLUTE MANHOOD.

27 Immediate strength to the weak and nervous. No nauseous drugs to swallow or detention from ordinary pursuits. Apply for Illustrative Treatise.

DR. MARSTON CO., 15 Park Place, NEW YORK.

diagram sent free with every

OBITUARY NOTICE.

Back—Died, September 2d, Leroy Eugene, infant son of C. E. and J. E. Back, of Jackson, Ga., of cholera infantum.

Goldsmith Real Estate and Renting Agency.

30 S. Broad St.

Conveyance on Hand to Show Property VACANT PROPERTY.

\$10,000, 100x200 Peachtree (Peachtree, 100x200, \$10,000.

6,000, 60x200, Peachtree, 60x200, \$6,000.

3,000, 67x175, Jackson Capitol ave, 50x215, \$3,000.

3,000, 40x200, W. Peters Rawson 50x140, \$3,000.

3,000, 50x150, Pryor Marietta, 50x125, \$3,000.

2,500, 50x150, Calhoun W. Peters, 40x300, \$2,000.

2,000, 50x150, Cooper Jackson, 50x150, \$2,000.

1,000, 50x125, Carrier W. Peters, 40x150, \$1,000.

1,600, 45x120, Cain Ga. ave, 50x140, \$1,600.

1,575, 45x140, Ga. ave Fort, 100x200, \$1,500.

1,500, 100x232, Edgewood Murphy av, 70x268, \$1,500.

1,475, 50x140, Ga. ave Ga. ave, 80x140, \$1,400.

</

AMOS CUMMINGS TALKS

HE ATTACKS MR. CANNON AND THE LITTLE BLACK LIST.

Mr. Kerr Attempts to Choke Off Mr. Cummings, But Is Prevented by Messrs. Blount and Hiram.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—In the house, Mr. Cummings, of New York, rising to a question of privilege, protested against his "black-listing" by the famous Cannon resolution. The gentleman who had offered the resolution had made unjust imputations, he said, in making these imputations, he had falsified the record and blacklisted himself. He then proceeded to make an attack upon Mr. Cannon, comparing him with the noted Tiville, of the French revolution. In support of his resolution the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon) had appealed to the record. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Henderson) had seconded the gentleman from Illinois and had used the word "sneak." There had been some sneaking done, as the record indicated. The record showed that the speaker had refused to the house the list of names of absentees. Fancy the great chairman of the great committee of appropriations—the successor of Samuel J. Hand—sneaking to the clerk's desk and obtaining surreptitiously a list of members that had been refused to the house, and upon this list basing a false accusation against his fellow members. Was not that an act worthy of Tiville? He then proceeded to arraign the speaker and the majority of the committee on rules. This majority composed a triumvirate, almost as powerful as the one which sprang into life after the assassination of Julius Caesar. When the house met in the morning, Mark Anthony recognized Lepidus or Octavius and nobody else. All the legislative meat was cut and dished and distributed according to the pre-arranged programme.

INTERRUPTED BY KERR.
Mr. Cummings was frequently interrupted by Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, and Mr. Dummell, of Minnesota, with the point of order that he was not confining himself to the question of personal privileges.

Mr. Cummings proceeded with his arraignment of the speaker, but after frequent interruptions, asked unanimous consent to print the reminder of his remarks in the Record, but this consent was refused by Messrs. Kerr and Dummell.

Mr. Cannon remarked that the gentleman was printing a protest from the floor, the pretense of making a personal explanation. Mr. Cummings—That pretense is not as false as the pretense by which you smuggled your name into this record list.

Another interruption was made by Mr. Kerr.

MR. BLOUNT ON THE FLOOR.
This interruption was protested against by Mr. Blount, of Georgia. Not twenty-four hours ago, said he, a gentleman on the other side was permitted to arraign a senator of the United States.

Mr. Cannon—I call the gentleman to order. The gentleman from Georgia cannot take the gentleman from New York off the floor.

Mr. Blount—Yesterday a gentleman on the other side was permitted, in violation of the rules of the house, to arraign a senator of the United States.

Mr. Cannon—The gentleman has no right to state a question of personal privilege during the time of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Blount—I am not stating a question of personal privilege, but I am stating a question of privilege, and I am stating a question of privilege, and I am stating a question of privilege.

Mr. Blount made the point of order that in speaking to a question of privilege, a gentleman was not governed by the hour rule.

The speaker pro tem. overruled the point and Mr. Blount appealed.

MR. BLAND CARRIES HIS POINT.
Mr. Bland moved to lay the appeal on the table and on this motion demanded the previous question, but Mr. Bland protested that he was entitled to the floor. Amid applause on the democratic side the speaker pro tem. recognized Mr. Bland's right to the floor.

Mr. Bland yielded to Mr. Cummings, and notwithstanding a protest from Mr. Kerr, the speaker pro tem. recognized the gentleman from New York, who proceeded with his speech; finally Mr. Cummings concluded his speech.

THE CLAYTON-BRECKINRIDGE CASE.
Points of order and appeals were withdrawn, and Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, called up the Clayton-Breckinridge election case.

After some parley, Mr. Lacey gave notice that he would call the previous question at 1 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. O'Fallon, of Virginia, argued in favor of the contestant, and paid a high eulogy upon the character of the sitting member.

Mr. McCarthy, of New York, reviewed the testimony in support of Mr. Kerr, the Breckinridge was duly elected. He criticized the action of the subcommittee which had been sent to Arkansas, declaring that a majority of the members had gone to state with the sole purpose of unseating the sitting member.

Mr. Tracy, of New York, also spoke in favor of Mr. Breckinridge, and was followed by Mr. McTear, of Arkansas, who made an earnest attack upon Powell Clayton, in which he declared that that state would send Clayton to the senate, penitentiary or anywhere else to get him out of its borders. (Laughter.)

After a speech by Mr. Malah, of Pennsylvania, in favor of the minority report, the case went over.

The house adjourned.

NEARLY THROUGH WITH IT.
The Senate Rushing Through With the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—In the senate, immediately after the reading of the journal of yesterday, the tariff bill was taken up and the agreement limiting the discussion on each subject to five minutes for each senator.

Mr. Gibson withdrew the amendment offered by him last Tuesday to the sugar schedule (a mistake having been made in it), and he offered another amendment, striking out that schedule and substituting for it the sugar provisions of the Mills bill.

Mr. Butler presented a communication received by him from the state department, showing the relative exportations of cotton goods by Great Britain and the United States. He thought that the information might be valuable in view of the reciprocal propositions.

Mr. Hoar, in connection with that subject, referred to a statement which he had recently read in the autobiography of an English gentleman (Mr. Glover) to the effect that a cotton manufacturer, who had been traveling extensively through the United States, that if it were not for the American tariff England would shut up every American cotton manufactory within a week.

Mr. Butler said he did not know anything about that; but he had been very much gratified by the world, and he thought that friends enlarging their economic vision somewhat, reaching out to South America, Central America, Canada and other parts of the world, and he thought that the information presented by him might be of service. He showed how absolutely Great Britain had control of the market in South and Central America, and also in Asia and Africa, the value of cotton goods exported into those countries by Great Britain last year being \$177,000,000, against about \$20,000,000 from the United States. He, therefore, asked to have the paper printed in The Record. So ordered.

THE DEBATE CLOSED.
The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) announced that the general debate on the tariff bill had closed, with the exception of the reservation of a day when the final vote is to be taken, and when two hours' time is to be allowed each side.

The sugar schedule was laid aside informally and schedule I—"Cotton Manufactures"—taken up. Amendments to reduce rates in various paragraphs of this schedule were offered by Messrs. McPherson, Carlisle and Vance, but were uniformly rejected without a yeas and nays vote.

Mr. McPherson moved to strike out paragraph 340, relating to stockings, hose and half hose, and to substitute therefor one making the rate of duty 40 per cent ad valorem. Rejected. Yeas, 20; nays, 27. Messrs. Paddock and Plumb voted with the democrats in the affirmative. Neither Mr. Ingalls nor Mr. Manderson voted.

All the paragraphs in schedule I having been disposed of, schedule J was taken up, relating to flax, hemp, jute and their manufactures. The finance committee had reported an amendment to paragraph 340, reducing the rate on flax not hackled or dressed from 10 cents per pound to \$20 per ton. On this amendment Mr. Washburn demanded the yeas and nays.

A vote was taken and the committee amendment agreed to. Yeas, 32; nays, 14. All the democrats voted yeas. The negative votes given by Senators Allen, Cameron, Casey, Davis, Dolph, Higgins, McMillan, Moody, Paddock, Pierce, Sherman, Stockbridge, Washburn and Wilson of Iowa.

REDUCING THE DUTY ON FLAX.
The next amendment was the finance committee to paragraph 341. It was to reduce the duty on hackled flax from 4 cents per pound to \$40 per ton.

Mr. Carlisle said that all these raw materials—flax, hemp and jute—ought to be on the free list, so that the duty on textile fabrics into which they are made might be reduced. He thought it useless, however, to make a motion to that effect.

Messrs. Davis and Wilson, of Iowa, Davies and Washburn, argued against the amendment, and Messrs. Hiseock and Allison for it. It was agreed to. Yeas, 33; nays, 10.

Mr. Allison called up the amendment had been reported from the finance committee. There was a great pressure, he said, on certain portions of the country, for the development of linen manufacture, which four or five New Jersey and New England. He had his doubt as to whether it could be manufactured in the immediate future. But in order to make it a success, the house bill proposed to double the duty on linen fabrics, of which only the coarser sorts were made in the United States. If duties were doubled on raw materials, there was a matter of the duty would have to be doubled on the manufactured fabric. If the senators were ready to do that, they would vote against the amendment. He was not quite prepared to do that, especially as he knew that not one particle of flax produced in Iowa, Dakota, or Minnesota could be utilized for making flax, and at the same time utilized for seed.

The democrats all voted for the committee amendment and the following republicans against: Messrs. Casey, Higgins, McMillan, Moody, Mitchell, Paddock, Pierce, Quay, Sherman, Stockbridge and Washburn.

On the next paragraph (342) the finance committee had reported an amendment to reduce the duty on flax, or hemp, from \$25 to \$10 a ton. Agreed to without the yeas and nays.

AFTER THE BINDING-TWINE TRUST.
The next paragraph, relating to hemp, brought the binding-twine trust under discussion. The committee amendment to paragraph 343, increasing the duty on yarn made of jute from 30 to 35 per cent, was read, and Mr. Carlisle moved to reduce the rate to 25 per cent.

Mr. Carlisle's amendment was agreed to.

In the next paragraph, imposing a duty of 15 cents a pound on cables, cordage and twine, the finance committee had proposed to insert the words "binding twine," and to strike out the words "cables, cordage and twine." Mr. Aldrich withdrew the amendment, so as to leave the paragraph as it came from the house.

Mr. Davis moved an amendment to strike binding twine out of the paragraph, in order to have it afterwards placed on the free list.

In the next paragraph, relating to the wool of the sheep, the committee amendment was read, and Mr. Carlisle moved to reduce the rate to 25 per cent.

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